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A.F.L. President Makes Telling Argument Before Senate Committee for Subsidy to Maintain Prices

Presenting to the Senate committee on banking and currency labor's views on "the most crucial issue of domestic wartime economy," President William Green of the American Federation of Labor last week declared: "That issue is whether or not our war Congress and our war Administration are going to enforce and put into effect the policy of economic stabilization necessary for the effective prosecution of the war, and whether they are going to apply this policy with justice and equity to all groups."

Presents Definite Program

Offering it as a concrete plan of immediate action to forward economic stabilization, the A.F.L. chief executive stated that labor asks that prices of food and other cost-of-living items be "rolled back" to the levels of May, 1942, as rapidly as possible, and not later than July 15, 1943. In order to be able to accomplish the price roll-back without placing undue hardship on distributors, and without disrupting production, it was declared that an extensive program of subsidies is necessary and imperative.

(At his press conference last Tuesday, President Roosevelt suggested that if congressional critics of subsidy payments to hold down food costs know of a better way to combat inflation they should come out with it. He told newsmen he knew of no better way.)

Green pointed out to the Senate committee that the Little Steel formula had placed a firm ceiling over wages and that the War Labor Board permitted no cost-of-living adjustments in wages whatsoever beyond the stage reached in the cost-of-living index in May of last year. Since that date, the cost of living, as measured by the U. S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, has risen over 7 per cent, and the price of food alone increased over 16 per cent.

Government Agencies

At the outset of his presentation to the committee, Green declared that "two major agencies responsible for economic stabilization, the Office of Price Administration and the War Food Administration, have failed to discharge their full responsibility in keeping down the cost of living" and that "they have constantly yielded to pressure in permitting prices of specific items to go up." Noting that both agencies had been subjected to concerted attack from many quarters, he observed the attacks were not directed at failure to carry out the program entrusted to them, but because they had not sufficiently yielded to pressure for special consideration of those who insisted on a profit advantage from the war.

Green emphasized that "labor's position on wages and inflation is a matter of public record," recalling that on April 16 of last year he had directed a letter to President Roosevelt urging him to carry out at the earliest possible moment a complete, comprehensive and unified program of economic stabilization, including stabilization of wages.

Review of Record

Following up various steps in connection with his subject, reference was made to President Roosevelt's announcement, April 27, 1942, of his seven-point stabilization program; on July 20, 1942, the A.F.L. again called for a comprehensive stabilization program; on October 2, Congress directed that wages and prices be stabilized; on October 3 came the Executive Order extending price control and further tightening wage control (already rigidly established); from November, 1942, to April of this year price control was gradually relaxed, not tightened, and during that time the cost of living was increasing at the rate of 1 per cent per month; then, on April 8, came the presidential hold-the-line order in which it was stated that further increases in prices affecting the cost of living could not be tolerated.

Green said that the cost of living has been stabilized in Britain and that in Canada it had not been permitted to fluctuate more than one-half of 1 per cent in the past year and a half. Subsidies, to keep prices stable, he continued, are a part of the cost of the war effort, and if properly placed will result in a saving, to both the Government and consumers, of many times the cost of such subsidy. Further developing his subject, Green said:

"The cost of the British subsidy program to maintain food prices for the current fiscal year is approximately $600,000,000 per year. A comparable subsidy program for the much larger population of the United States could be sustained at a cost of $2,000,000,000 per year.

"According to the Office of Price Administration estimates, each $500,000,000 worth of subsidy on cost of living items will reduce the over-all cost of living by 1 per cent. Thus, a subsidy program amounting to $2,000,000,000 per year would reduce the over-all cost of living by 4 per cent. Further reductions in the cost of living totaling 3 per cent can be achieved by the dollars-and-cents community price ceilings effectively applied and by the unsubsidized roll-back of the retail prices of fresh vegetables. Thus, to roll back the over-all cost of living to approximately the levels of May, 1942, would require $2,000,000,000 worth of subsidy funds.

Government and Consumer Benefit

"The use of such subsidies means an enormously greater saving both to the Government and to the consumer. It must be remembered that the largest buyer and the largest consumer in our economy today is the Government. With the Government buying program currently at the rate of over $100,000,000,000 per year, a 1 per cent increase in the prices it pays means an additional annual expenditure of $1,000,000,000.

"We have had experience in subsidizing production of vital war materials, in order to bring into operation the higher cost production. In the case of copper, $8,000,000 spent by the Government to subsidize marginal output resulted in the saving of $280,000,000. In this case, each dollar spent by the Government enabled the Government to save $35. The ratio of saving will not be as large in the case of subsidies applied generally to producers of cost-of-living items. But in the case of the cost of living, in which food plays the leading part, the final economies made possible will far more than warrant the cost of the subsidy. The $2,000,000,000 program of subsidies labor has proposed would afford a saving to the Government of at least $4,000,000,000 and a saving to consumers of approximately $6,000,000,000, or a total saving to the nation of over $10,000,000,000.

Only One Alternative

"Soundly administered, such an expenditure would prove to be the soundest possible investment in preventing inflation. This investment would not only provide a basis for economic stability for the prosecution of the war, but would also enable us to re-establish the equity between prices and wages. And the only alternative to the 7 per cent roll-back in the cost of living to May, 1942, is to increase the 15 per cent 'Little Steel' formula per cent for per cent of our failure to cut the cost of living down to the May, 1942, level.

"The workers of the nation feel that their Government has gone back on its promise to extend to them equality of treatment in the cost-of-living control. A deep sense of injustice prevails among them. Unless immediate and express action is taken to carry out the policy pledged and promised to the wage earners of the nation, a widespread protest and spontaneous revolt on the part of the workers against the rising cost of living is inevitable."

Anti-Labor Bill on Desk of the President

As the LABOR CLARION goes to press the Connally-Harness anti-labor bill, as revised by a conference committee and later passed by the Senate and House, is before President Roosevelt for signature. The President announced on Tuesday that the bill had been referred to various government agencies for a report and recommendation. Other than this, there had been no indication given to the public as to the President's attitude on the measure. Formerly designated in the House as the Smith-Connally bill, an amendment offered by Representative Harness of Indiana, and later adopted, has caused his name to be attached to the measure.

Urge Veto by President

Meanwhile, President William Green of the American Federation of Labor has forwarded a letter to President Roosevelt urging a veto and labeling the bill a "hodge-podge piece of Fascist legislation." Press reports stated Green also predicted workers would "rebel" if the measure became law, but the complete text of his letter to the President was not given in the news report. International and local labor officials throughout the nation have been telegraphing the President in protest against the legislation, and Secretary John A. O'Connell of the San Francisco Labor Council joined in this protest early in the week. The President can either veto the bill or permit it to become law without his signature within ten days.

The bill as it came from the House was "toned down" in the conference committee, but in no degree that could cause it to be construed as in any way acceptable to labor. It is correctly labeled, as above mentioned, by President Green.

Outline of Proposal

Briefly, it authorizes Government seizure of plants where labor trouble threatens interruption of production, and bars strikes in such instances. Where the Government does not step in, a strike may be called

(Continued on Page Two)

Attorneys to File Briefs In Kaiser Shipyard Case

After 73 days of testimony the N.L.R.B. hearing on charges of unfair labor practices against the Kaiser shipyards closed Saturday, June 5. Trial Examiner Robert S. Denham left for Washington, D. C., where he will lay a review of the hearing before the N.L.R.B. for final decision. He gave the attorneys twenty days in which to file briefs supporting the claim of A.F.L. unions to having within their ranks an overwhelming majority of skilled shipyard labor, despite the fact that he had previously refused to admit testimony on this point, during the hearing of the case, which was held in Portland.

Stipulation on Testimony

The hearing was brought to a close without all the scheduled witnesses appearing, by stipulations agreed upon among Board, A.F.L. and Kaiser attorneys as to what the witnesses would have testified. Delay was threatened when the Board attorneys objected to the term "Master Agreement" as used throughout the trial. Denham requested the A.F.L. to submit a definition of the coastwise bargaining unit. This they refused to give, stating that the record itself would show what the coastwise bargaining unit was.

The Pacific Coast Metal Trades Councils' press service comments on the hearing, and the practical situation pertaining to the workers in the shipyards, as follows:

Review Situation

"The Kaiser hearing is ended. The nearly 10,000 pages of legal verbiage are on their way to the home of legal verbiage—Washington. The lawyers have had their day in court. But we're not lawyers. We're over 400,000 shipyard workers sitting on the jury watching the whole affair. The C.I.O. had its chance, backed by the N.L.R.B., to deliver. What does it add up to—not as legal technicalities, but as the best possible kind of unionism for the man on the job?

"First, considering labor supply, and the unionism the shipyard workers on the Pacific Coast chose of their own free will before anybody was in a position to negotiate any closed shop contracts: They chose the American Federation of Labor metal trades unions. They joined those unions in the yards during the late '30's, used those unions as their fighting tools to gain, first, individual agreements, then local metal trades agreements, and finally the Master Agreement.

"Coerced? Do you coerce a gang of men working open shop into organizing and forcing recognition? By the time the Master Agreement was signed the A.F.L. metal trades unions had over 90 per cent of the skilled shipyard labor organized, on uncontradicted testimony.

The Bargaining Unit

"Second, considering the bargaining unit: The Board's definition of a proper bargaining unit remains to be seen. However, various statements indicate that it has come to mean the freedom of each individual worker to bargain for himself, and to hell with unions. Pacific Coast shipyard workers had another bargaining unit in mind, when they defined the goal of a uniform coastwise agreement as early as 1939, having as precedent the coastwise metal trades negotiations and agreements during World War I.

"We won't even urge technicalities with the Board. We wanted that agreement, and we worked for it, covering the coast as it does. If the Board wants to go theoretical and completely disregard the facts as they exist, we can't help it. But we're on the job in the shipyards, and the Board is in Washington. We are functioning as a coastwise bargaining unit. No one who has anything to do with Pacific Coast shipbuilding, including governmnt representatives acting with us, objected or now object. Management doesn't object. Only the C.I.O., practically neglible in Pacific Coast yeards, and its stooge board want to change it.

The Closed Shop Agreement

"Third, on the issue of the closed shop: Of course the Master Agreement is a closed shop, in spite of the C.I.O.'s efforts to make the first war shipbuilding agreement an open shop government decree, and set a model thereby for subsequent ones. It's closed shop because the shipyard workers on this coast chose to organize and were strong enough to gain recognition and the closed shop. Had the C.I.O. had its way and the Pacific Coast been put under open shop government decree, the rest of the shipyards in the country would have been similarly regulated. C.I.O. shipyard workers on the Atlantic Coast can thank the Pacific Coast metal trades for defeating their president, John Green, on that score.

Coast Workers Have Taken Stand

"As for the legality of the closed shop, the N.L.R.B. decided that long before the hearing began—against us. Its opinion, tearing down the entire structure of collective bargaining built up by labor and management for the last half century, prompted Pacific Coast shipyard workers to demand that the Board itself be legislated out of existence as the only way of protecting American labor from such fantistic theories.

"The Board may decide as it pleases on the basis of the 10,000 pages. Pacific Coast shipyard workers have already made their decision—several years ago. The Portland hearing didn't change that. They are just as ready to fight to preserve the Master Agreement on this coast as they ever were. Let the Washington bureaucrats try to force something different on the 400,000 men on the war production lines in our shipyards. If they, in their colossal ignorance, attempt such action, they will precipitate a crisis in war shipbuilding such as the most irresponsible crackpot on the production line would not dare envision."

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California Representatives' Vote on Anti-Labor Law

(Continued from Page One)

only after a 30-day notice and by majority vote of members in secret ballot. Violation of this procedure subjects the offender to a civil damage suit. Criminal penalties are provided for those instigating a strike in a plant taken over by the Government. Some of the bill's proponents claim one section will prevent the W.L.B. from issuing maintenance-of-union-membership orders. Another provision would bar union contributions to political campaigns.

Senate and House Vote

The vote on accepting the conference committee bill in the House was 219 to 129, and in the Senate 55 to 22.

Following is the vote by the California delegation on the drastic bill which passed the House and was sent to conference. It is NOT the vote on the measure as it came from conference, as details of that vote are not at present available. Generally, however, it may be stated that in the several roll-calls taken while the measure was under consideration, on amendments and other procedure, the line-up was usually about the same in practical effect as here given:

Vote of California Delegation

Voting *"No"* (and thus *supporting* labor's position) were: Representatives Rolph (of the Fourth district, San Francisco), Carter (Alameda-Contra Costa counties), Ford, Holifield, Izac, Outland, Rogers, Sheppard and Voorhis. (Representatives whose districts are not here designated are from areas lying principally south from Fresno.)

Voting *"Yes"* (and *against* labor's position) were: Representatives Anderson (San Mateo-Santa Clara), Gearhart (Fresno-Stanislaus), Lea (Marin-Sonoma-Humboldt), Elliott, Hinshaw, Phillips and Poulson.

"Not Voting" were: Representatives Welch (Fifth district, San Francisco), Tolan (Alameda county), *J. Leroy* Johnson (Napa-Solano-San Joaquin-Sacramento), Costello, *Ward* Johnson and King.

"Paired" on Roll-Call

Of those *"Not Voting,"* Representatives Welch and *Ward* Johnson were recorded in connection with the roll-call as having "general pairs" with members from other states who did not vote, of which latter the total was 59. Of the remaining members of the California delegation *not voting* Representatives Tolan and King were "paired" as being *against* the bill, and Representative Costello was "paired" as being *for* the bill.

There was great confusion in the House while the original measure, on which the above voting is based, was under consideration. Amendment after amendment was introduced, and "parliamentary inquiries" from members endeavoring to learn the exact status of the proposed legislation came in rapid succession.

(Note—In last week's issue of the LABOR CLARION, in a summary of the vote of the California delegation on an earlier phase of the Smith-Connally bill, Representative King (Los Angeles) was listed as "Not Voting," but, inadvertently, there was a failure to state that he was paired as being *against* the proposal then pending, and thus supporting labor's position.)

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Quarterly Session of State Federation Council

Meeting at a time when labor is facing some of its most crucial problems, the executive council of the California State Federation of Labor demonstrated its awareness of its responsibility in the two-day session held in Hollywood last Saturday and Sunday by reaching decisions on a number of points of great importance to labor in this State.

Telegrams were sent to the President asking him to veto the vicious Connally-Harness anti-labor bill, and to the California Senators urging them to support H. R. 7, the anti-poll tax bill which passed the House of Representatives and is now pending in the Senate. In the telegram to the President, the secretary of the Federation stressed the danger to the unity of the home front should the anti-labor bill be signed.

Report on Legislature

A three-volume, detailed report covering the last session of the State Legislature was submitted to the council by the legislative representative. This report analyzed practically all the bills in which labor was interested and gave their history. In a ten-page introduction the policy followed by the Federation was thoroughly explained, and credit was given to the many representatives of labor who worked so energetically at Sacramento in behalf of labor. Great interest was shown by the Federation vice-presidents in this report, which was approved on the second day of the session. The secretary was commended for the way in which the report was prepared and a vote of thanks given to all the representatives of labor who had been active at Sacramento.

The executive council was informed that the Governor had vetoed five bad unemployment insurance bills, which would have excluded from the coverage of the Act hundreds of thousands of deserving workers, but that he had signed S. B. 993, which replaces the present Unemployment Commission consisting of representatives from labor, industry and the public with one that will be appointed by the Governor. This bill labor fought vigorously, and had requested the Governor to veto it along with the other five bills.

Research Department

A detailed and elaborate report of the Federation's Research Department was submitted, covering the numerous activities carried on by this department. Details of this report will be made available to the unions in the "Quarterly Bulletin" which will soon be issued.

Indorsement was given to the Moral Rearmament program, whose representatives appeared before the Council and explained its purpose and functions. A request that the members of this organization now inducted into service be released, if feasible, to continue their work on the home front was concurred in by the Council.

Representatives of the California Social Hygiene Association also appeared before the Council, and Arthur Painter of the San Francisco Department of Public Health appealed for labor's support to wipe out the dread scourge of syphilis which is directly threatening the war effort. The council went on record to urge all members to voluntarily take blood tests and recommended that all new members be requested to do likewise.

A request from the San Diego Central Labor Council, through the personal appearance of its secretary, for assistance in organizing the county and municipal employees in that city, was referred to the secretary and the vice-president from that district for further action.

A lengthy and detailed report by the secretary consumed the remainder of the sessions, together with the lively discussion which it provoked. All of the various activities of the Federation in addition to the legislative work were discussed.

Recommended for Appointment

The council recommended Brother Carl Fletcher of Long Beach and Sister Mae Stoneman of Los Angeles for appointment by the Governor on the new Unemployment Commission, and Brother John A. O'Connell of San Francisco from the northern area.

A comprehensive and informative report was rendered by Attorney Charles Janigian on the significance and latest developments in the Kaiser shipyard dispute at Portland, and an equally inclusive report on legal cases handled by the Federation was submitted by the Federation's other attorney, Clarence E. Todd.

Other actions taken by the Council will be reported on in the "Quarterly Bulletin," which will contain in detail the work performed by the Council.

International Official Is Visitor in San Francisco

Edward Flore, general president of the Hotel and Restaurant Employees' International Alliance and Bartenders' International League of America, arrived in San Francisco early this week and has been busily engaged in conferences with members of the various local units of his organization throughout his stay. He came here via southern California, in which area he also visited with officials of several locals and attended to matters affecting union welfare.

Mr. Flore's headquarters are in Buffalo, and he has occupied the position of international general president thirty-two years. He also is a vice-president and member of the executive council of the American Federation of Labor, to which position he was first elected in 1936. In that same year he was designated a delegate to the Conference at Geneva, Switzerland, and two years prior had represented the American Federation of Labor at the British Trades Union Congress.

In his incumbency of office Mr. Flore has witnessed the growth of his organization from a group of small and often hard-pressed local unions to a position where it is now one of the numerically largest affiliates of the American Federation of Labor.

Making Preparations for War Fund October Drive

Labor will play a large part in the National War Fund drive, to be held in October, to raise $125,000,000 for the support of twenty-eight war relief organizations, it is announced from headquarters of the local War Chest.

Labor's role in the campaign was outlined at the recent Pacific Coast Conference of Community Chests and Councils at Fresno by Abraham Bluestein, executive director of the A.F.L. United Nations Relief Committee, and Walter Weber of the San Francisco Musicians' Union, who is west coast representative.

Unified National Campaign

Last year organized labor supported War Chests in all cities where such campaigns were conducted. This year not only major cities, but all cities, towns, and counties in all states will join in the one unified campaign. In those cites where no War Chests now exist, arrangements will be made for solicitation. Thus the National War Fund will provide every citizen with an opportunity to aid our allies, the men on the fighting front, and help meet the needs of health and welfare agencies on the home front.

Speaking on labor's role in the mercy mobilization, Bluestein pointed out that organized labor "pioneered in many fields of allied relief long before the United States entered the war." He further pointed out that labor wants to support not only the activiities of the war relief agencies, but also those operating on the home front for the welfare of civilians. He stated that both organized labor and Community Chests all over the nation were working together more and more for the general welfare of all, and that Chests were inviting labor to take an active part in social planning activities.

Labor Representation

Labor is represented on the boards of directors of both the San Francisco Community and War Chests.

In cities where War Chests have already been organized, they will be in charge of solicitations, in the name of the National War Fund. National headquarters will recommend that labor contribute one hour's pay per month to the campaign.

The National War Fund has been set up in cooperation with the President's War Relief Control Board. In this way, all war relief and home front agencies, represented by local Community Chests, will be brought together in one unified campaign, to save manpower and campaign expense.

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The Public Waits, But Not Patiently

Members of union labor in particular, and the public in general, are watching with genuine personal interest the efforts being made by the American Federation of Labor to accomplish the "roll back" of prices on food and other cost-of-living items to the May, 1942, level.

It is now several weesk since the A.F.L. opened its campaign, and concrete results easily apparent to the man-in-the-street are due. It is to be hoped that this is no marching up the hill and marching right back—with all due respect to the undoubtedly sincere efforts being made by the representatives of the workers from an organiaztion that has a proud record of accomplishment throughout its history. Too often its advice and admonitions have been spurned.

Proverbially, of course, the Government is slow to move—except at times, as demonstrated in Congress last week, when determination is translated into action and "crackdown" is made against union labor; or, when political fences are shaky or have been broken though—witness the sudden burst of speed, maintained until the purpose was accomplished, some months ago when the "bundles for Congress" brought about immediate repeal of the pensions-for-congressmen proposal.

Somebody or some government agency in Washington is in a position and has the power to bring relief to the people at this time on the price situation. Why the delay? And who permitted the situation to get out of control? Certainly not the people on the farms, the corner merchant, or the workman at his bench. All power is at the national capital. Whether or not that policy is advisable can not now be given consideration—it is a fact accomplished. And the public is looking to the proper exercise of this power to bring relief—and pronto! It may be the public will attend to the "policy" matter at an opportune time.

The stage of statistics percentages, interviews, press releases, new alphabetical agencies, political maneuvering and departmental feuds is long since out of date. The housewife with her market basket, the victims of restaurant prices, the business man attempting with every known legitimate device to keep his doors open—all know they are being hoodwinked and that no relief is in sight.

We don't know—maybe the adoption of a "quart of milk to every resident of the United States" slogan, temporarily at least transferring the promise of that boon from world to home use, might be advisable. But again, relief is demanded.

The plan proposed by the American Federation of Labor, and according to press reports this week apparently approved by the President, is meeting with strong opposition. Some of it is doubtless sincere. The subsidy plan has produced some unfortunate experiences for the American people in other fields. But President Green of the A.F.L. has presented a very able argument in its favor, given elsewhere in this issue.

If, as President Roosevelt has stated, anyone has a better plan, let it be brought forward. But action—speedy action—is the "need of the hour." Who would ever have dreamed in this land of broad acres and unlimited resources of every kind that corned beef and cabbage would be labeled at 50 cents a copy in the most modest eating places, and pork and beans at 25 cents in one restaurant and 35 cents in another only one block distant and operated by the same owner chain? As for steaks, ham and turkey, the figures in that department can now be presented and discussed only by astronomers. That situation prevails in San Francisco. Someone is responsible, and his address is Washington, D. C. Repeating: The plan and the campaign of the American Federation of Labor is being watched with interest, and anxiety. And so are certain sojourners in Washington, D. C.

It Was No Victory

Subsequent to Government seizure of the coal mines, an operator of one of the seized mines noted that some of the miners were referring to their "new employer" with "fulsome praise." They looked upon the seizure as a victory for the miners. But it was no victory. The longer the miners remain in a state of temporary socialization, the more the workers stand to lose.

The National Industrial Conference Board describes what the miners have to look forward to under Government ownership: "There is a decisive change in the attitude of the state toward wages when it moves from the position of the arbitrator who is ruling on wages to be paid by someone else to the position of investor who is ruling on the wages to be paid by itself."

And, in reference to the above quotation, the Industrial News Review comments: "There in a nutshell is the difference between this country and dictator-ridden countries where the citizen has degenerated into a mere work horse deprived of all freedom and initiative. In such countries, government is a ruthless business enterprise—a sweatshop of the worst character. It pays what it pleases and its employees work as long as it tells them to. The price of refusal means death or a concentration camp. There is no arbitrator to whom workers can turn to plead their case. In the United States the Government is the arbitrator. Its historic role has been that of umpire. In that role it has encouraged progress. It has encouraged a higher standard of living for American workmen. The coal miners are losing the benefit of Government as an arbitrator. The longer the mines remain under Government operation, the less potent will become the union."

Unless an extraordinary effective job is done this year in enlisting new workers in the food and processing industry and in maintaining the nucleus of experienced workers accustomed to working in local canneries, some crops will go to waste and the supply of canned and processed foods will become tighter, the Office of War Information warns. Local labor unions are asked to give active aid in the campaign to recruit cannery workers.

A year ago James D. White, of Cedar Rapids, Iowa, a veteran of World War I, re-enlisted in the Navy. His son, James, enlisted in the Navy shortly thereafter. A few weeks ago, the father and son, both engaged on separate ships in getting supplies to our men, were reunited temporarily during the height of the attack on North Africa. Prior to reentering the Navy, the father was secretary to a Cedar Rapids local of the International Brotherhood of Teamsters.

Blaze the trails of victory in the sky, on the land, and over seas. Buy War Bonds.

The New Social Security

The A.F.L. Committee on Social Security has issued a lengthy statement in support of the plan to "banish fear of want" contained in the bill introduced in Congress by Senators Wagner and Murray and Representative Dingell, an outline of which measure was given in last week's issue of the LABOR CLARION.

Matthew Woll is chairman of the A.F.L.'s committee, the other members being George Meany, G. M. Bugniazet and John P. Frey. All are members of the executive council of the A.F.L. except Mr. Frey, who is president of its Metal Trades Department.

Development Through Experience

The statement points out that insurance is the modern way of providing an income for one's family in case of being unable to work or if no work is to be had. It explains that when life was simpler men went into an occupation with the idea of working at it the rest of their lives. They built or bought homes as a lifetime investment. They also tried to put away something in bank against the rainy day.

If the family home burned, years of work and savings were lost. No one knew when this calamity might overtake him, and so people began to insure against fire. Such insurance was never enough to cover all the loss, lest some get the idea they would like a new house at the expense of insurance funds. But attempts were made to get as many people as possible to carry insurance. Experience with fire insurance taught many things, which have been applied to other kinds of insurance.

Accident Compensation Founded

The next thing, the committee statement continues, workers found they should insure against accidents on the job, and thus came compensation insurance for injured workers, in place of a gambling chance of getting damages through a law suit. Employers carried the insurance to pay the costs if an accident occurred.

In the depths of the depression following 1929 the nation started to build social security, making use of the lessons it had learned in other forms of insurance. It began to formulate unemployment insurance to compensate those who through no fault of their own found themselves unable to secure work.

As we built unemployment insurance we strengthened our employment service to provide an exchange where employers could find workers and the latter could find jobs. Then came the social security law, to build insurance for those no longer able to work on account of age.

An Aid to General Business

Now, the A.F.L. committee statement explains, we begin to see that insurance can make business possible and can make employment possible through purchasing power. It can help to keep the wheels of industry from coming to a dead halt.

"Social security means that we can provide that kind of insurance for all workers, and that we can require all workers to participate by paying their share of the insurance costs." It cannot be left to the individual to decide whether he will participate in this kind of insurance any more than we can allow a man to let his house burn—it might endanger others.

"When the war is over," the committee declares, "we must make the democracy for which we are fighting a practical reality. Through the social security which we have begun we can build freedom from fear for every one in this nation. . . . But to do all this we must greatly strengthen our system of social security, for it is not yet built or financed to carry the load."

Follow Convention Mandate

The committee statements concludes by summarizing the provisions of the Wagner-Murray-Dingell bill, declares it is in line with the mandate of the A.F.L. convention to its executive council and social security committee, and promises future bulletins giving facts and arguments for each part of strengthening the Social Security law.

Warning to Workers on "Incentive Wage" Plan

By JAMES LANGLEY, in Bulletin of "Citizens for Victory—National Labor Division"

Why the feverish revival of the so-called "incentive" wage-payment plans in recent months? Is it calculated to speed our war effort? To stop inflation? To help labor, perchance? What's all the huffing and puffing about? Is there anything new about it?

We will mince no words. We are against all attempts to revive and impose on American workers the "incentive" payment plan in any shape, manner, or form. More than ever, are we convinced that these "bonus" and trick systems are injurious to the best interests of labor. They are spurious panaceas aggravating rather than alleviating grievances and infections in our economic relations.

Looking the Gift Horse Over

Let's look this old gift horse in the mouth. Who first trotted him out? A notorious father of the incentive payment idea is none other than C. E. Bedeaux, the Fascist-minded industrial engineer, who was arrested by American military authorities a few months ago in North Africa because he was suspected of being an agent of the Nazis. What is really new about it is that the Communists are today the most raucous boosters of this threadbare speed-up plan. Within the last two years this gentry has arrogated to itself the role of super-patriots. They now pretend to have a monopoly on American patriotism, a sort of patent on the best ways and means of winning the war. It is in the name of patriotism that these new converts to life-sapping speed-up applaud the "incentive plan," and warn American labor "of adverse consequences if the employers are given sole initiative on incentive policies."

Discarding Unionization Benefits

By adopting the incentive payment plan, American labor will be driving its own people out of jobs—working themselves out of jobs. The great benefits of unionization will be discarded and destroyed. The speed at which men are asked to work properly falls within the sphere of collective bargaining. When the individual worker tries to handle this problem as an individual, on a person-to-person basis, with the employer or his representative, he is at a tremendous disadvantage.

Those who crack up this wage-payment plan as a source of higher earnings are defacing the facts. Very often the lure of higher earnings is hollow. Incentive payments encourage a reckless speeding-up of the workers. This set-up is easy of abuse. All too often we have found that after production per worker has been increased through the speed-up, the employers have cut the rate per piece of work turned out. Here is a vicious circle. Either the worker must suffer a loss of earnings, or he must speed up still more. Many times we find that the very increased efficiency of the worker himself is used to penalize him by cutting the rate of pay for the basic unit of work he turns out. These policies obviously undermine unionism. They do not help the individual working man even in an immediate pay envelope sense. Once the incentive payment plan is invoked, the tendency sets in to pay, for output above that required to earn the guaranteed time rate, less than proportionally to the worker's efficiency. The workingman's earnings increase less than proportionally to his output. At best, the slightly higher wages are but a miserable compensation for a shortening of his work-life and an early dismissal to the scrap heap of industry.

Nazis Hail This "Solution"

It is no accident that the most extensive national use of incentive wage methods has been in the totalitarian countries. The Nazis have hailed such piece-payment as a great solution of the labor question. These Hitlerite oppressors of labor have declared: "The workers can always get more by producing more." This notion is a crass over-simplification. It is an old trick for cheating labor. To the totalitarians, the human machine rather than the individual man is the model worker. To our profit-hungry efficiency engineers, the model worker is one "who freely expends all of his surplus energy during the working hours and who utilizes his non-working hours only for recuperation and preparation for another day's work."

The effects of incentive payment plans are most tragically obvious in the South—notorious for low labor standards, intolerable working conditions and indecent treatment of labor. No wonder President Roosevelt once called the South: Economic Problem No. 1 of our nation.

The boosters of this scheme assume that existing wage rates, whether by the piece or hour, are satisfactory. Apparently this issue is raised now for a special reason. It has been timed to tie up with Executive Order No. 9328 in re the War Labor Board not being allowed to consider wage increases. It is timed to tie up with the "job freeze" order as well. Freezing wages, freezing workers to their jobs and incentive payment plans are a dastardly combination for putting our American living standards in cold storage for the duration—and after.

Collective Bargaining Endangered

The advocates of these bonus schemes are trying desperately hard to pit worker against worker, and thus destroy collective bargaining as an instrument for assuring a just wage for the American working people. When they tell us that such panaceas will check inflation, they are talking through their hats. We agree that through such scientific speed-up and cheapening of labor the cost of production is not raised, and may even be skillfully manipulated downward. However, it is false to assume that only wages determine the cost of production in our economy. What of raw material? What of rent? What of interest? What of depreciation? And what of supply and demand? These important questions are generally and wilfully disregarded by those who are whooping it up for this old pill in a new box.

Cover for Anti-Labor Offensive

But why the special demand for "incentive" payment just now? The answer is simple. The introduction of this plan would put the big employers in a better position to increase their profits. The latter believe that, given a patriotic cover, these plans could be more easily put over. Above all, it is part of their strategy for foisting this anti-labor procedure on the working people now, during the war, for the post-war days. That's what they are after. They are trying to lay the foundations now for an offensive against labor standards, working and living conditions in the post-victory days. The "incentive" system is their spring-board for further efforts at lengthening hours, speeding up production and putting over devious wage reduction schemes. The time to defeat these plans is now. We cannot afford to lose a moment. Union labor must hit back and hit back hard now.

There's No "Wage Freezing" Here

The U. S. Treasury estimates the number of taxpayers receiving incomes over $100,000 a year as 5760 in 1942 and 8270 in 1943—an increase of 43 per cent in the number of very wealthy persons. Many corporation salaries increased in 1942; some decreased. In noting the following listing of salaries it will be recalled—painfully—by workers in general that under the "Little Steel" formula their own wages still are "frozen" at a level 15 per cent above January, 1941; also, that these same workers are paying huge food prices, while corporation profits after taxes are exceeding even the peak 1942 figures.

CORPORATION SALARIES WHICH HAVE INCREASED 50 TO 200 PER CENT

		1940	1941	1942
American Locomotive Co.	W. Dickerman	$ 75,954	$ 77,239	$114,091
Armour & Co.	G. A. Eastwood	74,378	91,640	101,340
Aviation Corporation	V. Emanuel	25,000	79,150	88,917
Budd Wheel Co.	E. G. Budd	110,428	117,629	140,318
Burlington Mills, Inc.	J. Spencer Love	91,940	179,652	196,340
Canada Dry Ginger Ale, Inc.	R. W. Moore	47,747	53,308	65,540
Doehler Die Casting Co.	H. H. Doehler	35,930	49,824	56,105
Electric Storage Battery Co.	R. C. Norberg	42,882	50,108	69,740
Fairbanks, Morse & Co.	R. H. Morse	120,700	120,960	162,170
Firestone Tire & Rubber Co.	J. W. Thomas	91,937	98,437	120,000
Flintkoke Co.	I. J. Harvey, Jr.	53,370	55,326	90,050
General American Transportation Corporation	L. N. Selig	60,000	72,000	84,000
Goodyear Tire & Rubber Co.	E. J. Thomas	91,937	98,437	120,000
Kennecott Copper Co.	E. T. Stannard	101,220	101,050	126,150
J. R. Kinney, Inc.	G. L. Smith	23,600	31,600	44,150
Lima Locomotive Works Co.	J. E. Dixon	31,680	49,030	63,150
Loew's Inc.	L. B. Mayer	697,048	704,425	949,766
Munsingwear, Inc.	E. L. Olrich	27,886	44,424	68,787
J. C. Penney Co.	A. W. Hughes	47,975	72,059	81,155
Phelps Dodge Corp.	L. S. Cates	100,520	127,843	151,350
Savage Arms Co.	F. F. Hickey	32,010	71,850	86,400
Snider Packing Corp.	S. E. Comstock	22,000	22,000	35,595
Standard Oil Co. (Ohio)	W. T. Holliday	90,000	90,000	120,000
Swift & Co.	J. Holmes	65,000	74,442	85,000
Union Bag & Paper Co.	A. S. Calder	86,829	86,829	100,731
Vick Chemical Co.	H. S. Richardson	48,360	75,516	95,285
Walworth Co.	W. B. Holton, Jr.	60,000	95,250	120,000
Willys-Overland Motors Co.	J. W. Frazer	60,000	102,593	123,184

Source: "Your Investments," April, 1943. Published by American Investors Union, 10 East Fortieth Street, New York City.

Request to Labor Council Delegates

Attention is directed to the report made to the San Francisco Labor Council by Delegate George Johns of the Retail Cigar and Liquor Clerks, appearing in the Council's minutes on page ten of this issue. Delegate Johns is a representative of labor on the local civilian defense body, and his request and admonition presented to the delegates at Friday night's meeting should be reported without fail to their respective unions. Above all, the advice given should be heeded by everyone.

Deduction from the Pay Envelope—New Method Of Collecting Federal Individual Income Tax

On July 1, 1943, a withholding tax on individual incomes goes into operation. From then on you will, for the most part, pay your Federal Income Tax bit by bit as you earn, instead of in a lump sum of four installments. You will pay it through regular deductions from your pay envelope. This is the same method that has been used to collect your Victory Tax and Social Security Tax. It is *not* a new tax, *not* an extra tax—but a new method of collecting the Federal Individual Income Tax. It includes the Victory Tax, the withholding rate for which has been reduced from 5 per cent to 3 per cent.

This new Withholding Tax is at the rate of 20 per cent on wages *over and above exemptions*. After exemptions it will actually amount to no tax at all for some persons, up to not more than 10 or 12 per cent of most people's pay. It is *not* a gross tax on wages.

How the New Plan Works

The very first thing for any employee to do is to fill out, sign and hand in to his employer a *withholding exemption certificate*. This tells your family status, whether married or single, how many dependents you have. The greater your responsibility, the more of your pay is exempt from the 20 per cent withholding.

The law specifically puts upon employees the responsibility for filing these *exemption certificates*. If you do not file one with your employer, he will not be able to give you any exemption, but will be required by law to deduct 20 per cent from *all* your pay.

It is of utmost importance that every employee fill out, sign and give to his or her employer a copy of the Withholding Exemption Certificate—right away! Employers will supply blank forms.

If your marital status or the number of your dependents changes, you must notify your employer within 10 days.

Pay Exempt from Withholding

From your Exemption Certificate, the employer determines the amount of tax to be withheld from your pay. For single persons the amount exempt from tax is $12 a week, or $624 a year. For married couples, the exemption is $24 a week, or $1248 a year. This exemption can be divided between husband and wife if both are working, or the whole thing taken by either one, in which case the other spouse cannot claim any of it. For each dependent there is an additional exemption of $6 a week, or $312 a year.

Do not confuse these exemptions with your basic income tax exemption. They are used only to calculate the amount to be withheld. Here are three examples of how it works out:

Three Examples Given

John Smith, a single man, is making $37 a week. Of that, $12 is exempt. The other $25 is subject to withholding at 20 per cent. Thus the amount withheld from each week's pay is $5.

George Jones is married, has three children, is earning $50 a week. His exemptions are $24 for himself and wife, $6 for each of the three children, a total of $42. Only $8 of his weekly pay is subject to withholding, so Jones' employer will deduct only $1.60 a week.

Two Family Members Working

James and Sarah Brown are both working. They have four dependents at home. They elect to divide the married couple exemption of $24 equally between them so that each has $12 a week free of withholding. Since James furnishes the chief support for the dependents, he may take $4 a week for dependents, making his total exemption $36 a week before the 20 per cent is withheld. If James alone were working, he would claim the entire exemption of $24, and $24 more for the four dependents, or a total of $48 a week exempt from withholding.

A word of warning here. It is quite possible that the amount withheld from your pay will not be exactly, to the penny, 20 per cent of your pay above your withholding exemption. You may find that the tax withheld will be a trifle more, or a trifle less.

Wage Bracket Tables

Employees should understand that this is because the law allows employers to withhold the tax in accordance with "Wage Bracket Tables." These tables set definite amounts to be withheld from each pay. For example, in the case of married employees with three dependents, whose weekly wage is anywhere between fifty and sixty dollars, the employer is authorized to withhold a flat amount of $2.60 per week, instead of requiring him to figure the exact amount for each individual employee.

The law grants the employer this "short-cut" method in order to simplify his job of computing the amount to be withheld for each individual worker. In any case, where "Wage Bracket Tables" are used, the amount of tax withheld will be only slightly different from an exact computation at 20 per cent.

What Happens to Money Withheld

Tax money withheld from wages is paid by the employer to the U. S. Treasury. The amount withheld from you stands to your credit at the Treasury against the amount you owe on Income and Victory Tax. At the end of the year, or at termination of employment during the year, your employer will give you a certificate stating the amount of wages he has paid you during the year and the amount of tax he has withheld. *Keep this. It is your tax receipt.*

Must File Tax Return

On or before March 15, 1944, you will be required to file, in the usual manner, your income tax return showing your actual income for 1943, and figuring in the usual deductions and credits. The tax withheld by your employer, both before and after July 1, 1943, the income tax installments you paid March 15 and June 15, and any tax you may have already paid in addition to the above-mentioned payments will be shown on the return as credits. In other words, you will add up the tax payments you made on March 15 and June 15, 1943, plus the total amount that has been already withheld for Victory Tax purposes, as well as the amounts withheld from your pay since July 1 by the Withholding Tax, plus any other amounts you may have paid on September 15 and December 15. If the total comes to more than your liability, the Government will credit you with the difference against the next year's tax payments. If it comes to less, you will pay the difference.

Buy U. S. War Bonds and Saving Stamps.

"Instruction" by W.L.B. On Wage Rate Brackets

Instructions which the Tenth Regional War Labor Board (comprising the California area) will follow in determining wage rate brackets in various labor market areas have been received from the National War Labor Board.

The instructions, unanimously voted by the National Board, define a wage bracket as "a range from minimum to maximum of stable, tested rates for a given occupation in a given labor market," according to Chairman Neblett of the Regional Board.

"There is no automatic, statistical way of determining the wage brackets," the instructions read. "The use of sound judgment and discretion by the tri-partite boards is necessary." It was suggested that tentative brackets for key occupations might be adopted, if the board deemed it advisable, through use of the weighted average for a given job classification by taking as a bracket minimum a point, for example, 10 per cent below the weighted average rate, and as a bracket maximum a point, for example, 10 per cent above the weighted average for a particular job.

Such tentative brackets would be subject to revision for future cases when the Regional Board completed its wage study for the industry.

In correcting gross inequities in rates between plants of the same type in the area, adjustments above the bracket minimum may be made only in rare and unusual cases where such approval would be "highly essential to the success of the war effort or for the correction of a grossly inequitable condition," the N.W.L.B. said.

The above is the press release on the subject as issued from the office of the local Regional Board.

APPEAL FOR FIRE FIGHTERS

An urgent appeal to "the men and women of organized labor to offer their skills, their time and their courage for a dangerous new job—the Fire Guards," has been made by James M. Landis, director of U. S. Civilian Defense, in announcing plans for a fire-fighting force of 1,500,000 volunteers.

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Secretary - Stephen F. Gilligan
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Delegates from Eleven Western States Attend Conference of Teamsters at Santa Barbara

Returning delegates from the Western Conference of Teamsters, held at Santa Barbara last week, report a highly interesting, instructive and progressive session of the organization, whose territory includes the eleven western states and comprises the membership of the International Brotherhood of Teamsters, Chauffeurs, Warehousemen and Helpers in that area.

This was the seventh session of the Conference, which body from its very inception has proven to be not only a powerful and constructive force in forwarding the interests of its own international organization, but also in support of the American Federation of Labor.

Representative Gathering

There were 250 delegates elected to the Santa Barbara gathering, representing 150,000 men and women members of the Brotherhood in the western locals. Each of the eleven states had representation in varying numbers. A telegram of greeting and best wishes for a successful session was received from General President Daniel J. Tobin of the International Brotherhood.

The program of the Conference consists of preliminary caucuses by the various divisions—trucking, beverage, warehouse, dairy, chauffeurs, and others—which number some twelve or fourteen, and where subjects peculiar to the particular division are considered. Following these come the general sessions of the Conference itself.

Several of the Joint Councils, which consist of representatives of the local unions in definite areas and holding meetings at least monthly, reported to the Conference on their statistical departments and the aid these departments had been able to give affiliated unions in wage negotiations and in cases going before the War Labor Board. This feature, it is said, has grown extensively throughout the Conference.

"Equal Pay for Equal Work"

The delegates also were pleased to hear reports that in jurisdictions where women had been employed to take the places of men members of the Brotherhood, who had entered the armed forces or essential war industries, the local organizations had been successful in securing for the women the same wage scale and working conditions as that of the men.

One of the recommendations adopted by the general Conference was that business representatives of the local unions give special attention toward impressing upon and otherwise educating their membership to register and vote in civic elections, and it was advised that if deemed necessary to accomplish the desired end the local union insist that members show a certificate of registration before accepting their dues.

Note Japanese Menace

It was announced that several of the caucuses of the different trade groups adopted resolutions opposing release of the Japanese from the present internment camps.

Another interesting feature at the Conference was the presence of a number of attorneys who represent various Joint Councils throughout the jurisdiction and who were thus enabled to exchange views on various problems that arise in their special fields. Present, also, was Judge Joseph Padway, general counsel for the International Brotherhood of Teamsters, who delivered an instructive address on various anti-labor laws which have been enacted in five or six states.

Guest Speakers

Other speakers were: James Brownlow, secretary of the Colorado State Federation of Labor, in which state a particularly drastic anti-labor law has been enacted, and which the labor official gave assurance would be fought with every legitimate means; J. F. Cronin of the War Production Board; Lloyd Fisher of the War Labor Board; John Silva, Oakland, and Raymond Williamson, legal representative of the Highway Council and the Joint Councils of California.

The Conference was gratified to learn that throughout its territory the no-strike agreement of labor had been faithfully observed, a program that has been emphatically impressed upon its membership by the International Brotherhood.

On account of war conditions, the subject of a date and place for the next meeting of the Conference was referred to the policy committee for recommendation.

San Francisco Delegates

Among delegates present at Santa Barbara from San Francisco were: Stephen F. Gilligan, representing Joint Council No. 7; Joseph Diviny, Teamsters No. 85, who is secretary of the Highway Council; Robert Gearhart, Building Material Drivers; Milton Silva, Teamsters No. 85; Arnold Moss, Garage Employees; William McKown, Auto Parts and Accesories; Thomas White and Mark O'Reilly, Warehousemen No. 860; D. Allen, Ice Wagon Drivers No. 519; Joseph Lynch, Retail Delivery Drivers; S. Giannini, Commission Market Drivers; Jack Goldberger, Newspaper and Periodical Drivers.

The entertainment provided by the local committee is declared to have been most enjoyable, and as including a number of ranking artists from Hollywood.

Los Angeles Labor Also Opposes Freezing Wages

The position taken by the State Federation of Labor and John A. O'Connell, secretary of the San Francisco Labor Council, at the hearing of the Tenth Regional War Labor Board in San Francisco, last week, opposing the establishment of any sub-standard living level or any other wage level as long as prices were not under control, was reaffirmed by labor spokesmen, headed by J. W. Buzzell, at a similar hearing of the Board in Los Angeles, last Saturday.

It was made plain by labor's representatives that the sub-standard wage rate as promulgated by the War Labor Board was not to be confused with a subsistence wage. Other tangible arguments were advanced in opposition to the fixing of any blanket wage lovels, as this would in actuality amount to a wage freeze.

In a four-motored bomber, there are about 600,000 rivets. When you buy an $18.75 War Bond you drive in 625 rivets.

Explains Procedure for Employment of Minors

With the closing of the schools imminent throughout the State, the rush of students for jobs has begun. So that all concerned—students, employers, and unions—may know what steps must be taken in the employment of minors, the State Federation of Labor has summarized the points involved, as well as the chief provisions of California's Minors Emergency War Employment Act, recently signed by the Governor and designed to give a maximum of protection to these young workers.

Permits for Students

Every employed minor under the age of 18 must have a work permit from the Board of Education which has jurisdiction over him. No work permit of any kind may be issued to children under 12; minors between 12 and 14 may be employed Saturdays and vacations only; those between 14 and 16 may work after school hours as well. Minors between 14 and 16 who have not graduated from a four-year high school and who wish to work full time at the close of the vacation period must go to a Continuation School for such a work permit.

Any student who wishes a summer job, therefore, must provide himself with a work permit. His principal will tell him to whom to apply for this, and the type of permit he will receive will depend upon his age, the time he wishes to work and the evidence of his age, which he must bring with him.

Prospective employers of minors 16-18 years of age must secure two forms from their local Board of Education: "Notification of Employment of Minors 16-18 Years of Age," and "Notice of Termination of Employment." It is the employer's responsibility to see to it that every minor in his employ has a work permit.

Union Agreements Protected

The Act prohibits the abrogation, as a result of any permit, of any collective bargaining agreement prescribing overtime rates of pay or working conditions. This gives the unions the opportunity to protect not only their own members in this wartime emergency situation, but safeguards the interests of these young workers, to whom they may give permit cards or membership, as the case may be, depending upon union procedure.

It must be kept in mind that no minor can go to work without a permit. Each permit will contain certain stipulations. Abuse of any of these stipulations should be reported to the office of the California State Federation of Labor at once.

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Run o' the Hook

By FRED E. HOLDERBY
President of Typographical Union No. 21

Next Sunday, June 20, San Francisco Typographical Union will hold its regular monthly meeting at the Labor Temple, at 1 p. m. Installation of officers elected at the May 19 election for the ensuing two-year term will take place at this time. It now behooves all members of the union to attend meetings regularly. Under existing war conditions, with new regulations being made almost daily, the same wholehearted co-operation which is extended to our Government in these trying times should be given by each member to his union. "Please be properly informed before you sound off" not only would be a good slogan for everyone at this time when discussing complications arising in Washington, but your union should be given the same consideration. Attend its meetings, share in the credit—or responsibilities—for the proper conduct of your union under war conditions.

According to latest reports, approximately 10 per cent of the membership of the International Typographical Union are now serving in the armed forces. San Francisco has supplied its quota of members in service. As of June 15, 138 members of No. 21 had joined the military or naval forces, 33 of these being apprentice members and 105 journeymen. But one death among those members of No. 21 in service, that of E. J. Haluska, has been reported to date. These enlistments do not include those members over 38 years of age who have recently been discharged or placed on reserve by the War Department. Under a new procedure no more outright discharges are issued to such men, but on application to go into defense work they will be transferred to the Enlisted Reserve Corps, and will be subject to call at any time.

Chairman Walter Booth of the Knight-Counihan chapel began a vacation last Friday which he states will last as long and as far as is the life of an "A" card.

Sam L. Pollock, retired member of No. 21 and formerly of the Griffin Bros. chapel, was down from his country home at Cummings, Mendocino county, over last week-end, visiting with his daughter-in-law and meeting for the first time his 6-months-old grandson.

Another vacationer this week is George F. Wright of the Crocker-Union chapel. George says the primary purpose during his time off will be rest, and he doesn't intend to leave the limits of Daily City.

George E. Mitchell, Sr., visited headquarters on Monday of this week. This was the first time he had left his home in over two months, and for more than two weeks he had been confined to his bed. George was his old-time self last Monday, having completely recovered his health.

In acknowledging receipt of "Raleigh" union-made cigarettes sent to men in the armed forces overseas by unions throughout the country, one commanding officer makes the following offer: "Many thanks for the cigarettes. However, I would like to put this on a business basis: one Jap for one carton of cigarettes. Please advise if you accept the offer and where you want the bodies sent."

J. J. McNeary, retired member of No. 21, has for the past two weeks been taking hospital treatment, He is confined at Hahnemann hospital, 3698 California street.

Don Brill of the *Shopping News* chapel started a week's vacation over last week-end, which will be spent in Chico.

Albert Springer of the Springer & Castillo Printing Company, who has been confined to his bed for more than eight weeks, is reported to be convalescing, and it is expected he will be fully recovered in two or three weeks.

The condition of Mrs. J. B. Wiles, wife of J. B. Wiles of the *Chronicle* chapel, who has been receiving treatment at St. Joseph's hospital for a heart ailment, is reported to be greatly improved. She is now convalescing, and expects to return home at an early date.

Sympathy is extended to Elmo Pugh of the Hooper Printing Company in his bereavement through the loss of his mother, Mrs. Helen M. Reynolds, who passed away on Monday, June 7. Services were conducted on Wednesday, June 9, at the Halsted & Co. chapel.

Lloyd ("Sprout") Nesbit writes a newsy letter from the Union Printers' Home, and says his condition has shown wonderful improvement lately. "Win" Seymour, he says, is again up and able to be about, and Sam Hammer has vacated the Home and left for San Jose. Matron Hamilton, although still showing the affects of a recent operation, is again able to visit the different buildings. At a recent chapel meeting the Home residents voted, 240 to 40, in favor of turning over a surplus which had accummulated in the canteen fund on sales of cigarettes, tobacco, and candies, to the Home Endowment Fund.

A letter from J. J. Saunders at the Union Printers Home informs us he has applied for a leave of absence, and that he will pay his friends in San Francisco a visit around the second week in July.

Secretary M. B. McLeod, accompanied by her son, Irwin, let Saturday for a week's vacation to be spent in the vicinity of Calistoga.

On the *Wall Street Journal*, Chairman Ralph E. Trickle and Machinist F. L. Dutcher left last Monday for vacations of two weeks, Trickle to spend his around the Truckee district and Dutcher stating his time would be put in along the Sacramento river. J. W. Hurley of the *Journal* chapel has just completed two weeks' vacation, and returned to work this week.

Robert E. May of the *Daily News* chapel left over last week-end for southern California, where he will vacation this and next week. W. M. ("Bill") Davy of the *News* night side, who has just completed two weeks' resting-up period, is back on the job.

Arthur J. Behan, 1288 Mision street, retired member of San Francisco Typographical Union, died at the San Francisco hospital at 2:45 a. m., Monday, June 14, at the age of 78. Formerly a member of the old Golden State Printing Company on Second street, deceased was initiated by No. 21 in 1902. Records show his withdrawal from this jurisdiction in 1911, and his return and withdrawal on numerous occasions until June, 1928, when after years of ill health he was entered on the pension roll, and has been a continuous resident of this city since. He had left instructions that No. 21 take charge of all funeral arrangements, and had designated the Union Printers' Home as his beneficiary. The only known survivor is a nephew, Arthur R. Behan, of 3447 North Fifteenth street, Philadelphia. Union services were conducted at the James H. Reilly chapel on Thursday afternoon, June 17, at 2 o'clock. Interment was in the printers' plot at Cypress Lawn.

News Chapel Notes—By L. L. Heagney

Good care, backed by a strong constitution, were of considerable aid in putting Mrs. Harry Crotty on the road to recovery, Harry reports. But Harry himself came close to joining her in the hospital—a bus collided with his street car. Outside of cuts from flying glass, some cracked ribs and contusions from the smash, emergency hospital doctors told him he'd be all right in a few weeks.

"One engine gone but still carryin on," as the song goes, Mr. and Mrs. "Chick" Smoot in their jallopy sort-a felt they were "coming in on a wing and a prayer" when they stopped it just outside Stockton to spend their vacation with a farmer friend. The car, Chick chuckles, was made in 19—— well, let's not get too definite, but there's nothing ails it that time won't take care of.

Amazing, the surprises there are in the printing game. A short while back, when "Bill" Leslie, retired, was coaxed back to work, he said quite firmly he'd put in two days a week. He's doing six now—but he "ain't liking it," and consented to do it only while Jack Duerigan vacations. . . . Harry Morton isn't so pleased either, being as he had to move over nights to fill in.

Blanks were distributed last week to composing room employees. Each was asked to fill in all information necessary for collecting the withholding tax, starting July 1.

Surmising there might be more truth than poultry in a rumor there were zoot suit wearers here, "Dick" Smith and "Slim" Clement, sleuths par excellente, glued binoculars to eye to inspect the gang. Disappointed is correct—Dick nor Slim, amongst all these alleged wild'uns, found not so much as a hepcat.

Disappointed, too, is Bill Gobin; an old saw proved incorrect—that crabs are in season during the "R" months only. He knows this shop is full of old crabs all the year 'round.

With the arrival of his last youngster Barney O'Neill concluded he needed no awakener. O'Neill, Jr., gone silent, and his conscience clear Barney now concludes he'll make the rounds of hock shops looking for a second-hand alarm clock.

Phil Scott's stag party was a failure. He was a splendid host, though, purchasing both liquids and solids, as well as cards. But, Phil tells us, his guests were good poker players—awfully good—and he scarcely made expenses.

The proof was dirty, none could deny it, not even Archie Mackey. "Stop ogling me behind your eyebrows," Archie expostulated. "I didn't set it. Still, if you're in search of a higher type of ignorance, I'll open the gates of my cabeza and let you look around."

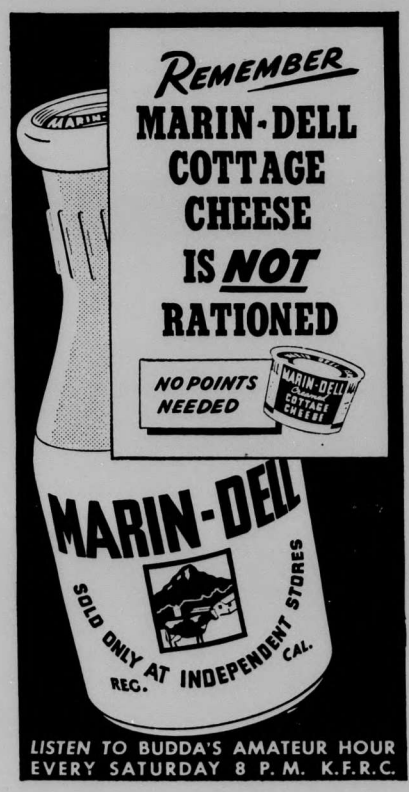
If a Victory gardener with a big backyard—say 8 x 10—wants a helper, communicate with Harry ("Squire") Cross. The Squire informs us he'd like to be a sharecropper.

Golf News—By Fred N. Leach

At the regular monthly meeting of the officers and board of directors of the Union Printers' Golf Association, held last Monday night, proposals from three golf clubs offering the use of their facilities for the Association's annual tournament were presented. Each proposal includes the serving of a dinner in addition to the golf, and a committee was appointed to investigate the facilities of each club and present the result to the board at its next meeting, when a final decision will be made. The three proposals vary widely in the quoted cost of the dinner, and, in one instance, there is a variance from the usual dollar greens fee. However, the committee's recommendation will be for the benefit of the Association as a whole, and it is certain that again a successful and delightful tournament is in store. So mark your calendar now for Sunday, August 29—the date of the fifth "Annual" party.

Sunday, the 27th of this month, we'll see the June tournament at Sharp Park. There will be the usual 18 holes medal at handicap, the third round of the Association cup matches, a hole-in-one contest, and a guest flight. Sharp Park is in the finest condition, and 10:30 on the 27th should find a goodly crowd indeed, out to join in a swell day of sport.

OFF THE FAIRWAY—You should have seen Frank Forst banging 'em down the middle last Thursday at Harding. He shot the first nine in 32 and took a 39 on the second half for a 71. . . . Charley White and this correspondent also tried Harding the same day—but something went haywire with the latter, and his score was higher than his usual too high. . . . Poor Vic Lansberry!—that asthma of his sure gets him down. Hear that he is laid up again and had to miss both his golf and bowling over the week-end. . . . Hear that Frank Smith was out at Sharp over the week-end, readying up for his match next Sunday. He's gonna be tough, he says. We remember when Frank was the original thirty-six-holes-every-Saturday-and-Sunday kid. But now his Victory garden takes so much time that his appearance is an event.



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Mailer Notes

By LEROY C. SMITH

The reguar monthly meeting of San Francisco Mailers' Union No. 18 will be held at the Labor Temple next Sunday, June 20.

An Associated Press dispatch, dated Cincinnati, June 8, stated the Mailers' Trade District Union, claiming representation of 6500 newspaper mailers throughout the United States, had severed relations with the I.T.U. and set up its own temporary International Mailers' Union. Martin, president of the M.T.D.U., was quoted as saying "The Mailers had been dissatisfied with their status as subordinates of the I.T.U. and that sentiment for a break recently had grown."

The committee which issued the call for the Cincinnati convention to discuss the question of withdrawing from the I.T.U. was composed of M.T.D.U. officers; Weisman, president of Cincinnati union; John Barrows, and Andy Stewart, presidents of Atlanta and St. Louis unions, respectively. But 31 delegates of 86 established unions were present at the Cincinnati convention.

The assumptions and presumptions of M.T.D.U. officers and certain other members of that organization are, as usual, truly amazing. Apparently, their objective is, if possible, to obtain an equity cut out of the I.T.U. That committee did not represent 6500 newspaper mailers. According to financial statement of C. Weaver, secretary of the M.T.D.U., in the April *Typographical Journal,* there's only 47 mailer unions paying dues to the I.T.U., which amounted to $746.50. Boston, Milwaukee, San Francisco and several other unions are not affiliated with the M.T.D.U. Besides, the New York union quit paying dues to the M.T.D.U. nearly a year ago.

It has not been learned as yet what unions sent delegates to the Cincinnati convention. The "A.P." dispatch stated that Wiesman, Cincinnati, was selected temporary chairman of the newly organized international union; John Barows, Atlanta, vice-chairman, and Carey Weaver, secretary-treasurer of the M.T.D.U., was selected secretary.

The "newly organized" International Mailers' Union exists only on paper, or in the vivid imaginations of its promoters. The action of delegates at the Cincinnati convention would have to be approved by their constituent unions. The action of those unions would have to be approved and sent to a referendum of their membership by an M.T.D.U. convention. If a majority vote favored withdrawal from the I.T.U. that action would have to be presented at an I.T.U. convention, and be sent to a referendum of the entire membership of the I.T.U. Just now it appears the holding of an I.T.U. convention belongs to the dim and distant future.

The Cincinnati convention of certain mailer politicians was a farce, a "joy ride" for certain alleged leaders of the working mailers, and an utter waste of time and money. A few years ago an M.T.D.U. referendum on mailer withdrawal from the I.T.U. carried by a slim majority. In the I.T.U. referendum on the question it was defeated by a substantial majority.

SHIP PRODUCTION IN U. S.

In a telegram of congratulation to all shipyards engaged in the "Liberty" ship program, Rear Admiral Howard L. Vickery, vice-chairman of the Maritime Commission, paid tribute to their vital contribution to the war effort. Liberty ships alone, he said, are being delivered at the rate approaching four a day. Ships of all types, including the Liberties, have reached a delivery rate of five a day.

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Oakland HIgate 1017
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Direct Delivered for Freshness

Hospital Workers' Headquarters

Hospital and Institutional Workers' Union No. 250 announce that they have removed their headquarters to 109 Golden Gate avenue, which is the same building occupied by the Building Service Employees organizations and with which international organization the Hospital Workers are affiliated.

Printing Industry Wage Order

The U. S. Department of Labor announces a wage order for the printing and publishing and allied graphic arts industry under which every employee necessary to the production of goods for interstate commerce in such industry shall be paid at least 40 cents an hour on and after June 14, and at least time and one-half his regular rate for overtime after forty hours a week. It is provided that a copy of the order shall be posted within 30 days of its effective date in all establishments where employees of the industry work, or report on or off duty.

Coal Mine Wage Dispute

It was reported from Washington last Tuesday that efforts of the United Mine Workers to conclude a new wage contract with the Central Pennsylvania Coal Producers' Association had collapsed and that the entire coal wage dispute thus had been placed in the hands of the War Labor Board.

Charles O'Neal, head of the Pennsylvania group, who last week announced a separate pact with the miners' union, informed the W.L.B. that he was unable to agree on final terms.

It was undestood that representatives of the operators and the miners could not compose their differences over the question of liability of the operators under the portal-to-portal (underground level) section of the agreement under which O'Neal's group had agree to pay $1.30 a day to the miners.

To Honor Russian Fighting Spirit

In every state of the Union, men, women and children of America will join their government and military leaders in a national "Tribute to Russia Week" beginning June 20 and ending June 27.

Sponsored by Russian War Relief, the week will mark America's tribute to the courage and achievements of the Soviet people who, on June 22, enter their third year of war.

Many of the nation's largest halls and stadiums have been engaged for these ceremonies and well known industrialists, government officials, labor leaders, Soviet visitors, educators and churchmen will address audiences representing a cross section of the American public.

In San Francisco the official commemoration ceremony will be held at the Scottish Rite Auditorium, Van Ness avenue and Sutter street, next Thursday evening, June 22.

An important part of the week's celebration has already been launched. It is the "Write to Russia" campaign, in which it is expected a large number of Americans will send letters of friendship to citizens of the Soviet Union. The campaign enables Americans in every walk of life to write to "A Russian Friend," "A Russian Mother," "A Red Army Soldier" or any other individual desired.

Looks After Interests of Small Firms on War Jobs

The Cleveland Ordnance District of the War Department is showing what can be done to give war work to small plants.

The district reports that it has distributed 45 per cent of prime contracts for war material to companies employing less than 200 persons. The report also shows that 56 per cent of the district's entire volume of contracts has been passed along through subcontracts to thousands of plants, large and small.

Small plants receive full consideration not only at the time of placement of contracts, but when reductions are made necessary by changed requirements steps are taken to insure that the "cutbacks" do not unduly penalize any one holder of a subcontract.

Giving of a larger share of defense and war contracts to small plants has been vigorously urged by the American Federation of Labor since the beginning of the war in Europe.

Identification Tags for Children

Although identification tags have been provided for them by the city, thousands of San Francisco children are to be found at school, on playgrounds and at home without these discs. This declaration, coupled with an urgent appeal to parents to correct this condition, was made this week by the emergency medical service of Civilian Defense.

Distribution of the tags was made at the beginning of school last year. Tags have been issued throughout the year to new residents and for infants six months of age and over by the Parent-Teacher Association. Many tags still await claimants.

Plans for registering, and for distribution of tags, during vacation have been completed. Registration of children can be made any week day at the office of the War Council, 532 Market street, or at P.-T. A. headquarters at Fillmore and Webster streets, on any Thursday during the summer. Completed tags can be picked up on Thursdays at the P.-T. A. headquarters.

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S. F. Labor Council

Secretary's Office and Headquarters:
Labor Temple, 2940 Sixteenth Street (Room 214)
Headquarters Phone MArket 6304

The Labor Council meets every Friday at 8 p. m., at the Labor Temple. The Executive and Arbitration Committee meets every Monday, at 8 p. m. The Organizing Committee meets every Friday, at 7:30 p. m. The Union Label Section meets the first Wednesday of every month, at 7:30 p. m.

Synopsis of Meeting Held Friday, June 11, 1943.

Meeting called t order at 8:15 p. m. by Vice-President Haggerty; President Shelley arrived later.

Roll Call of Officers—All present except Sergeant-at-Arms Kelly, who was excused.

Reading of Minutes—Minutes of previous meeting approved as printed in the LABOR CLARION.

Credentials—Referred to the organizing committee: Construction and General Laborers No. 261, Ernie Schweida, Charles A. Johnson. Hotel Service Workers No. 283, Jean Birt.

Report of the Organizing Committee—(Meeting held Friday, June 11.) Called to order at 7:30 p. m. The following delegates were examined and found to have the necessary qualifications; your committee recommends that they be seated as delegates to this Council: Cooks No. 44, Max Benkert, Walter Hurd, Thomas Scarris, Fred Speiss. Dental Laboratory Technicians No. 99, W. J. Callahan. Technical Engineers, Architects and Draftsmen No. 89, Ross Shoaf. Waiters No. 30, Alfred C. Armstrong, R. E. Collins, Harry B. Dennis, Joseph Iocono, Joseph Piccini, Samuel Taback, Joseph Wilder, Sanford Williams, William Bartleson.

Communications—*Filed:* Photo Engravers No. 8, notifying that William A. Graf is their new secretary-treasurer and will also act as business agent and delegate. Minutes of the San Francisco Building and Construction Trades Council dated June 3. Weekly News Letter of the California State Federation of Labor dated June 15.

Donations: The following contributions were received for the *Red Cross War Fund:* Bookbinders and Bindery Women No. 31-125, $710.51. Candy and Glace Fruit Workers No. 158, $36.95. Retail Delivery Drivers No. 278, $421.50.

Bills were read and ordered paid, after being approved by the trustees.

Special Committee Report—Secretary O'Connell reported that pursuant to the instructions of the Council, a committee attended the meeting on last Saturday morning, May 5, held by the War Labor Board for the purpose of discussing the establishment of a minimum wage. The Council's committee, along with a committee from the State Federation of Labor, did not submit anything because they had nothing to submit. The committee took the position that until such time as the War Labor Board could control the cost of living there was no use of submitting data for the establishment of any kind of a wage for the workers. The Council committee present consisted of Brothers O'Connell, Arthur Hare, Tony Costa, and Sisters Casey and Granville. The Pacific Coast Labor Bureau presented an excellent case resenting the establishment of any wage minimum as long as there has been no control in the cost of living. It was also reported that a new directive has been issued from Washington making it necessary for men to have clearance and referral from any job in essential industry before they can move. Employees will have to substantiate their claim and it will be unlawful for an employer to hire a man or an employee to accept employment without clearance.

Brother Johns informed the Council regarding certain activities that are taking place in Civilian Defense organizations where there is starting in the very near future a tremendous campaign throughout the country in regard to keeping silent about secrets that may help the enemy. This program originated in Washington, D. C., where Army and Navy Intelligence were in need of a campaign against talking too much. The campaign in the past, consisting mainly of posters, has not been 100 per cent successful in its results. As a consequence the Civilian Defense organizations were asked to put on a campaign of providing speakers to address groups throughout the country, expressing the need of "buttoning up that lip." Brother Johns explained a motion had been made in the Council last Friday that Major Stowe, from Washington, D. C., address the Council; however, under the authority given him by the Government he was unable to accept the invitation; but he spoke before the Speakers' Bureau, Friday, and suggested that the best way to deliver the message, regarding the vital necessity of silence, to the labor groups would be to deliver it to the delegates and let them carry it back to their respective organizations. It was felt that perhaps our people would appreciate it more if the delegates and officers come to them and give them the story. There are two main instruments used in warfare—one is secrecy, the weapon of defensive warfare; and the other is surprise, the weapon of offensive warfare. These weapons must be kept sharp to work properly. Otherwise it costs loss of materiel and loss of lives. Please take back to your people, Brother Johns asked of the Council delegates, the warning to keep silent. The apparently most insignificant facts can be pieced together by the enemies into information which can assist them in causing loss of lives and loss of materiel.

President Shelley gave a brief report on his trip to Washington, D. C., and the labor picture there in regard to legislation. He observed that the general feeling toward labor among the United States legislators is at the present very bad and the labor picture as a whole was not one to be very cheerful about.

Meeting adjourned at 9:05 p. m.

Receipts, $2057.01; **disbursements,** $1554.94.

Respectfully submitted.

JOHN A. O'CONNELL, Secretary.

SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA WORK-WEEK

The southern California area war manpower director announced Monday that employers in that area had been asked to put the 48-hour work-week into effect by voluntary action.

Report on Importation of Farm Workers frm Mexico

Laurence I. Hewes, regional director of the Farm Security Administration, announced this week that F.S.A. had reached the half-way mark in the importation of Mexican farm labor for several western states and that all requests for labor were being "filled—and filled amply."

"We have brought into these states more than 25,000 workers," he said. "Our goal for the 1943 crop season was 50,000. So far, we have not only lived up to our transportation time-tables, but we have even run a little ahead of schedule. This is a real victory on the food front. It means mountains of food for a rationed America, our boys abroad, our allies and a hungry world."

Largest Group in Califrnia

Hewes disclosed that with the scheduled arrival early this week of about 950 workers in Oregon and 50 in Kansas a total of 26,098 Mexican workers have been brought into the United States. About 18,402 are in California.

By the end of September, under the schedule, F.S.A. will have transported about 33,000 workers to California and 17,000 to other western states, and including Minnesota, Wisconsin and Michigan.

"They're now coming in at the rate of about 2000 every eight days," the regional director said. "That's all the railroads can handle. That's all the growers have been able to use so far. No growers have advised us that their labor needs are not being met."

In Other States

Besides the 18,000 workers in California, F.S.A. has transported about 250 to Washington, 305 to Idaho, 326 to Oregon, 2120 to sugar beet and general farming areas of Colorado, Montana and Wyoming, 150 to Great Plains areas. and 1690 to Arizona.

Hewes states that of the 12,000 workers brought into California less than 10 were returned to Mexico because they weren't up to the job. Only 600—or about 3 per cent—returned for various other reasons before their contract expired. These were ill, dissatisfied with working conditions or had to return because of sickness or death in their homes.

Allotment to Various Areas

Among the larger groups of workers transported for California growers' associations so far are: 6192 for the California Field Crops Association, San Francisco; California Asparagus Association, Stockton, 833; Citrus Emergency Harvest, Los Angeles, 6091; Emergency Rubber Project, Los Angeles, 1184; Imperial Valley Growers' Association, El Centro, 1519; Growers' Farm Labor Association, Hamilton City, 668; San Diego Farmers' Association, 295; Coachella Valley Farmers' Association, Indio, 333; California Lettuce Growers, Guadalupe, 233.

Many orders for workers have been filled completely. Among those to be filled between now and September are: 2000 for the Kadota Fig Association, Merced; 2086 more for the Growers' Farm Labor Association (for Glenn, Butte, Tehama, Colusa and Sutter counties, and the Chico area) Hamilton City; 5000 for California Tomato Growers' Association, Stockton (for Yolo, Contra Costa, Solano, Alameda, San Joaquin, Sacramento and other counties); 1500 for the Cucamonga Grape Association. The last two orders are still being considered for approval.

About 3000 more workers are scheduled for Washington, 1000 for Idaho, 1000 for Oregon, 2900 for the Rocky Mountain region, and 2300 for Arizona.

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NEW FUNERAL HOME AND CHAPEL

Labor Representatives in "Roll-Back-Price" Demand

Organized labor demanded with united voice that President Roosevelt stiffen the backbone of the Office of Price Administration and implement an effective "roll-back" of food prices to May, 1942, levels with federal subsidies of two billion dollars.

A grim group of A.F.L. and C.I.O. leaders spent a full hour in conference with the President, during which they lambasted the cowardly failure of the O.P.A. to keep the cost of living under control, and warned that the present insupportable squeeze on American workers is endangering the success of the war effort.

"Less Talk and More Action"

"We told the President that the situation calls for less talk and more action by the Government," A.F.L. President William Green informed reporters after the meeting.

The program recommended to the President by the Combined Labor War Board, made up of A.F.L., C.I.O. and Railroad Brotherhood representatives, provides:

1. That the President direct the O.P.A. to order a genuine roll-back of food prices and other cost-of-living items to May, 1942, levels and that this roll-back be completed not later than July 15.

Offer Subsidy Plan

2. That the President ask Congress for authority to extend subsidies of as much as two billion dollars to producers and distributors if necessary to force prices back and keep them under control.

3. That the President remove from office officials who have failed to carry out his price stabilization directives and replace them with forceful and competent administrators who will not be subservient to the wishes of selfish and profiteering interests.

4. That deputy directors representing labor be appointed in the Office of Economic Stabilization, in the O.P.A., and in the War Food Administration.

Criticize Three Officials

Specifically, the labor leaders asked that Lou R. Maxon, whose policies of appeasing business interests now appear to be the official policy of O.P.A., be fired. They were also severely critical of O.P.A. Administrator Brown and Food Administrator Davis.

After the White House conferences, the labor leaders said that the President reacted favorably to their suggestions, but they declined to predict what action he may take.

Appeal to Music Publishers

President Petrillo, of the American Federation of Musicians, has asked publishers of popular music not to license their tunes to a concern that has circumvented the union's ban on recordings through sale of "bootleg" disks. Members of the Music Publishers' Protective Association met in emergency session to consider the request, but Walter Douglas, who was identified as their spokesman, refused to comment.

WORKERS' PRODUCTION SUGGESTIONS

Awards of 141 national honors for workers' production suggestions which increase industrial efficiency, conserve manpower and materials and reduce safety hazards are announced by war production drive headquarters of the War Production Board.

GOOD FOOD
ENJOY IT DAY OR NIGHT OPEN ALL NIGHT
HENRY'S CAFETERIAS
101 TAYLOR STREET, corner of Turk
3036 16th STREET, Between Mission and Valencia
70 4th STREET, Between Mission and Market
ELECTRIC VENTILATION SPEEDY SERVICE
OUR OWN BAKERY

Campaign Against "Loose" Talk

A vigorous campaign to prevent the needless slaughter of American boys in the armed services which might result from "loose talk" by civilians at home, has been launched in San Francisco at the request of Federal agencies, through the speakers bureau of the San Francisco Civilian War Council.

Two hundred carefully recruited public speakers have been coached to deliver the message of "sealed lips" to San Francisco audiences by Major Albert J. Stowe of Army Intelligence, and Garland Routt of the Office of Civilian Defense, Washington, D. C.

Simple rules for civilians to observe, so that bits of apparently innocuous information cannot be collected and pieced together by enemy agents, were given by Major Stowe. "If you read it in the newspapers, or hear it on the radio, you can safely talk about it," he said, "but if you hear it from someone, don't repeat it; or, if you see it yourself, don't repeat it."

Audiences throughout San Francisco will immediately be sought for the members of the speakers bureau to address on the subject of "Security and Military Secrets."

A.F.L. Union Wins Poll In Public Utility Group

Results of just concluded elections held by the N.L.R.B. among San Joaquin Division employees of the Pacific Gas and Electric Company gave the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers (A.F.L.) a decisive victory over the C.I.O. The vote was 381 for the A.F.L. electricians, 282 for the C.I.O. and 85 for no union.

As the campaign among the P. G. and E. employees progresses the A.F.L. union shows growing strength. As a consequence of the elections held, it now represents the majority of the employees of this company.

A Chinese blood bank, the first of its kind, has opened in New York City under the direction of the American Bureau of Medical Aid to China. The blood donations are converted into dry plasma and shipped to China for the wounded.

Hearing by W.L.B. Panel On Local Stores Dispute

A wage dispute involving approximately 800 employees in a group of San Francisco retail stores was presented to a Regional War Labor Board panel at a hearing which opened at the Clift hotel last Tuesday.

The hearing follows a deadlock in contract negotiations between representatives of Department Store Employees' Union No. 1100 and the Woolworth, Kress, and Newberry stores. The union seeks an increase in the wage scale which would provide a minimum rate of $22 for a 44-hour week.

Paul Lunt, senior mediation officer of the W.L.B. disputes division, was named by the Regional Board to conduct the hearings, Employee representative on the tri-partite panel is Wendell Phillips of the Bakery Wagon Drivers, and the employer representative is Hugh Brittain, manager of the Dollar building.

Test Anti-Poll Tax Law

Reactionaries are backing a court fight on the bill repealing the state poll tax, passed this year by the Tennessee legislature. The bill's constitutionality has been questioned in the first court test, a chancery court holding that the state constitution requires the payment of a poll tax as a prerequisite to voting and that only a constitutional amendment can abolish it. An appeal to the higher courts is being taken on the ground that the state constitution does not require any specific tax, and that the poll tax must be expressly provided for.

Buy U. S. War Bonds and Saving Stamps.

LUXOR CABS
THE OFFICIAL UNION LABEL EXHIBITION CABS
ORDWAY 4040
Strictly Independent

"We Don't Patronize" List

The concerns listed below are on the "We Don't Patronize" list of the San Francisco Labor Council. Members of labor unions and sympathizers are requested to note this list carefully *from week to week:*

Adam Hat Stores, Inc., 119 Kearny.
Advance Pattern Company, 552 Mission.
American Distributing Company.
Austin Studio, 833 Market.
Avenue Hotel, 419 Golden Gate.
Becker Distributing Company.
Bruener, John, Company.
B & G Sandwich Shops.
California Watch Case Company.
Chan Quong, photo engraver, 680 Clay.
Curtis Publishing Co. (Philadelphia), publishers of *Saturday Evening Post, Ladies' Home Journal, Country Gentleman.*
Desenfant, A., & Co., manufacturing jewelers, 150 Post.
Doran Hotels (include St. Regis, 85 Fourth St.; Mint, 141 Fifth St.; Hale, 939 Mission St.; Land, 936 Mission St.; Hillsdale, 51 Sixth St.; Grand Central, 1412 Market St., and the Ford Apartments, 957 Mission. St.).
Drake Cleaners and Dyers.
Forderer Cornice Works, 269 Potrero.
Gantner & Mattern, 1453 Mission.
Gates Rubber Company, 2700 Sixteenth Street.
General Distillers, Ltd., 136 Front St.
Goldstone Bros., manufacturers of overalls and workingmen's clothing.
Lucerne Apartments, 766 Sutter.
Mirsky, B., & Son, wholesale cigars and tobaccos, 468 Third St.
M. R. C. Roller Bearing Company, 550 Polk.
National Beauty Salon, 207 Powell.
Navalet Seed Company, 423 Market.
O'Keefe-Merritt Stove Co. Products, Los Angeles.
Pacific Label Company, 1150 Folsom.
Purity Springs Water Company, 2050 Kearny.
Remington-Rand, Inc., 509 Market.
Romaine Photo Studio, 220 Jones.
Royal Typewriter Company, 153 Kearny.
Sealey Mattress Company, 6699 San Pablo Avenue, Oakland.
Sherwin-Williams Paint Company.
Sloane, W. & J.
Smith, L. C., Typewriter Company, 545 Market.
Speed-E Menu Service, 693 Mission.
Standard Oil Company.
Stanford University Hospital, Clay and Webster.
Sutro Baths and Skating Rink.
Swift & Co.
Time and *Life* (magazines), products of the unfair Donnelley firm (Chicago).
Underwood Typewriter Company, 531 Market.
Val Vita Food Products, Inc., Fullerton, Calif.
Wooldridge Tractor Equipment Company, Sunnyvale, California.

All non-union independent taxicabs.

Barber Shops that do not display the shop card of the Journeymen Barbers' Union are unfair.

Beauty Shops that do not display the shop card of the Hairdressers and Cosmetologists' Department of the Journeymen Barbers' International Union of America are unfair.

Cleaning establishments that do not display the shop card of Retail Cleaners' Union No. 93 are unfair.

Locksmith Shops which do not display the union shop card of Federated Locksmiths No. 1331 are unfair.

"Favorite" Loses Election In British Labor Party

A press dispatch from London last Tuesday announced that Arthur Greenwood, former Minister of Health, had been elected treasurer and virtual "boss" of the British labor party over Herbert Morrison, since 1940 Home Secretary and Home Security Minister.

Morrison, considered a potential candidate for Prime Minister, had been favored for the post, which shapes the policies and handles the huge funds of the second largest party in the House of Commons. Greenwood polled 1,253,000 votes, Morrison 926,000, and a third candidate, W. Glenvil Hall, 519,000. Greenwood was reported to have received the support of the party "left wing," though it was declared he does not belong to that group.

According to the press dispatch, Greenwood's victory was interpreted as an expression of resentment against Morrison's defense of the Beveridge social security scheme. While approving some of the scheme's proposals, the Government recently decided to delay any action until after the war. However, a second press dispatch the same day announced that the party conference had rejected—by a vote of 1,715,000 to 955,000—a resolution condemning "the timidity, delay and evasion" of the Government in handling the Beveridge plan.

San Francisco Strike Figures

According to figures compiled in a nation-wide survey by the U. S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, there were thirteen strikes in San Francisco last year as against forty-four in 1941. Involved in the strikes of 1942 were 1853 workers, as compared with 17,529 in 1941. Total man power hours lost were 50,153 in 1942 against 305,427 in 1941.

The Government bureau's figures list San Francisco as ranking twenty-fifth in the number of strikes in cities throughout the nation.

Army Against "Round Robins"

The War Department announces that efforts are being made to discourage the practice of communicating with groups of soldiers through "Round Robins," or news letters, and inviting composite replies by the group.

Under the system, a letter is sent to a soldier who is a former employee of a particular company or member of a social organization, and he is asked to add his reply to it and pass it on to other soldiers who are members of the group, for further replies. Inadvertently, these replies tend to become anthologies of military information, and a custom that arose from innocent motives becomes a security hazard. Not only is this custom a dangerous one when practiced with soldiers overseas, but it is inadvisable within the continental United States as well. Information compiled in this way, it is pointed out, could be of significant value to the enemy. Where group correspondence is widely prevalent, it helps provide a plausible "front" for such activity.

JUNIOR POLICE FORCE SET UP

Providence, R. I., will set up a Junior Police force in an effort to curb vandalism, which has included the destruction of field houses in several municipal parks. The "junior police" will learn the workings of the police department, work with the school safety squad, and perform other tasks under police direction. Boston, by a similar organization, is reported to have reduced delinquency 50 per cent.

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SAN FRANCISCO - EAST BAY Metropolitan Cities PAY LESS
for gas and electricity in average home use than any of 25 major cities of U.S.

BRIGHT SPOT IN THE COST OF LIVING!

SAN FRANCISCO and the Metropolitan East Bay cities lead the nation in the low cost of gas and electricity for average home use, according to the recently-issued 1942 Annual Report of the California Railroad Commission, from which the figures in the table below are taken.

Nearly all homes in this area use both gas and electricity. With rates at their present low levels, the combined cost of these utility services is obviously one of the minor items of the household budget.

The Commission's report shows that not only bills for this average combination use of gas and electricity are higher in the only other Pacific Coast cities on the list, Los Angeles and Seattle, but that even their bills for 75 Kwh of electricity are higher. Los Angeles and Seattle operate municipally-owned electric systems, which are tax exempt. Out of every dollar of revenue collected in 1942 by P. G. and E., 23 cents were paid out in taxes.

This excellent position held by metropolitan users of P. G. and E. service is the result of six major cuts in the price of Natural Gas since its introduction here in 1930 and six major cuts in the price of Electricity since early in 1928.

Electricity costs you no more today than it did before the war. Gas actually costs you less. And they have not been rationed. Yet they should be used carefully and without waste.

Comparison of monthly Domestic bills for combination use of 75 Kwh of Electricity and 2,780 cubic feet of 1,100 Btu. Gas or its Equivalent.

1. San Francisco - East Bay $4.29

2. Cincinnati	$4.55	14. Minneapolis	$6.94
3. Los Angeles	4.62	15. Milwaukee	7.05
4. Pittsburgh	4.70	16. Denver	7.35
5. Cleveland	4.75	17. Chicago	7.63
6. Louisville	4.79	18. Philadelphia	7.71
7. Buffalo	4.90	19. Baltimore	7.73
8. Houston	5.04	20. Indianapolis	7.79
9. New Orleans	6.00	21. New York	9.02
10. Washington, D. C.	6.04	22. Rochester	9.32
11. Kansas City, Mo.	6.12	23. Newark	9.66
12. Detroit	6.55	24. Boston	9.89
13. St. Louis	6.83	25. Seattle	10.53

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